

his men were Pinkertons and that he would land them if he had to mow down everybody in sight. He then ordered his men to advance and as they advanced from the barge they were met by a shower of lead from the rifles and pistols of the scattered workmen. The officers fell back for an instant as if repulsed, but they were promptly rallied and marching eight abreast endeavored to get ashore. They were driven back again, however.

Already four of the locked out men have been killed. John Morris was killed in the last effort to land the officers. Another man was killed but was carried away by his friends before he could be identified.

The killing of Morris seemed to craze the people and men, women and children ran through the streets yelling for revenge and for blood.

A LATE REPORT.
10:30 a. m.—The battle at Homestead mill continues. The Pinkertons made two attempts to land but have been repulsed both times. The killed on the workmen's side are:
John Morris, shot through center of forehead, married but had no family; was a heater.

Henry Striegel, shot through and died instantly, aged 31 years, single.
Markowsky, a Hungarian laborer, shot through the breast.

Andrew Striegel, brother of Henry, shot through the chest.
Martin Foy, a heater, married and leaves five children.

Following are the names of the wounded, but there are believed to be other casualties which have not been reported:
Miles Loughrain, shot through legs and hips.

Joe Sutton, shot through legs.
Martin Murray, shot through legs.
The men entrenched themselves in the mill behind the machinery, and the boat was lying off shore. It was in this way that Morris was shot. He was standing behind the pump house. The men have received ammunition and guns. They are better prepared than last night. They swear that the Pinkertons will never land while a man remains in Homestead. The town is wild with excitement. As I write a rumor has reached here that the men have succeeded in setting the boat on fire through burning oil. Every moment the situation becomes more critical.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.
Reuben Forest was shot through the heart at 9:30 a. m. Another Hungarian has been taken to the hospital dying. The Pinkerton men seem to be making another attempt to land. Their boat is almost riddled with bullets. D. E. Wilder has just received wounds and David Suter is reported as killed. Silas Wayne has just been carried down the street dead.

11 a. m.—The strikers have fired a car of oil standing near the works on the P. V. & C. road for the purpose of firing the boat in the river. The fire is burning furiously and the oil is running into the river. They expect to set the river on fire. The men have placed a cannon on the hill on the north side of the river and are firing into the boat. Balls and pieces of iron are being used, and at every shot the boat's side is being penetrated and pieces thrown into the air. No move has been made to stop the shooting. Not a soul can be seen on the boat and no word can be gotten from or to it. The strikers claim that at least five men on the boat were killed or fatally injured. One man alone says he saw six fall. The captain is either dead or badly wounded.

Dr. J. Osborn's house is turned into a hospital and he has treated ten men. William Fox is dying. On every hand are met men gathering ammunition of all kinds. Every possible form of firearms is being gathered, and shot-guns are being loaded with buckshot.

A TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNOR.
The following telegram was sent to the governor this morning:
J. E. Patton, Harrisburg:

Situation at Homestead very grave. My deputies were driven from the ground, and watchmen sent by mill owners attacked. Shots were exchanged and some men were killed and wounded. Unless prompt means are taken to prevent it, further bloodshed and great destruction of property may be expected. The striking workmen and their friends on the ground number 5,000 and the civil authorities are utterly unable to cope with them. Wish you would send instructions at once.

W. H. McCleary.
In response to the telegram of McCleary the governor promptly responded: "Local authorities must exhaust every means at their command."

WOISE AND WOISE.
The steamer Little Bill came down the river shortly before 11 o'clock this morning to take off the Pinkertons, who were imprisoned on their barge. There were a large number of men on the barge. The moment it reached shore a regular fusillade took place. The Little Bill had an American flag on the bow. The men say it had assistance for the Pinkertons imprisoned on the barge.

At all events a fusillade began, in which the men, the Pinkertons and persons on the Little Bill took part. It continued ten minutes and was mixed with hoarse, derisive cheering from the men in the mill.

The cannoners across the river fired three cannon balls at the Little Bill. Their aim was bad and one ball entering the open hatch department took off a man's head. The number killed is now ten and eleven wounded. Excitement is so intense that it is almost impossible to get names. The men now claim that besides the captain and lieutenant forty other men were shot and fell from the barge.

One Pinkerton becoming desperate jumped off the rear and tried to swim. He was drowned. The pilot of the Little Bill was killed. The boat was driven off and proceeded down the river. The men have telegraphed to have it held at the lock.

FLAG OF TRUCE SHOT DOWN.
1 p. m.—A flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkerton men and was shot down. It was hoisted the second time with the same result. The third time the flag was riddled with bullets, and hardly enough of it left to hoist it again. The mill workers have heard that the militia have been ordered here, and they now seem to be determined to rid the place of every Pinkerton man before the troops get here. Men on both sides of the river opposite the barges containing the Pinkertons are laying in wait for some of them to show themselves. The men fire at every moving object on the barges. An occasional shot comes from the barges. It is thought some of the Pinkertons have been wounded during this skirmish. The car of oil which was set on fire for the purpose of setting the river on fire to burn the boats failed to do the work intended. The oil floated down the bank did not burn far out on the water.

Sheriff McCleary has requested all saloons at Homestead to close until the present trouble has ended.

DEATH AND FIRE.
At 1:15 this afternoon eighteen men were taken from the yard of the mill. Three of them were dead, two of whom

were Pinkerton men. The wounded were taken home and some sent to the Pittsburgh hospitals. The dead were taken out and put into undertaker's wagons.

Flames are now spreading along the river front and the mill is threatened. Several explosions were heard and the people are taking to the hills to get away from the fire. At 2 o'clock this afternoon one of the Pinkerton men raised his head above the edge of the barge and immediately a shot was fired which struck him in the head and he fell back dead.

A NEW DANGER.
3:30 p. m.—At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the cannons are still roaring and the rattle of musketry continues. The sudden explosion of dynamite, however, adds a new and dangerous element to the conflict. This afternoon the men are throwing dynamite cartridges over the bank, which alight near the barges and explode. The men hope by this means to blow up the Pinkertons. It looks as if the imprisoned detectives will never escape alive if night fall comes and there is no rescue. The men have another cannon, which they are shooting over the bank. As yet it is sighted too high and the broken pig iron used in the place of cannon balls always hit the river. If one shot hits the boat it will cause death. The Pinkertons raised another white flag at 2:30 o'clock. The arm of the fellow who raised it was hit with a bullet.

A striker gained admission into the pump house over the barges and shot twice before a volley from the barge drove him out. He believes he killed a guard.

This afternoon the strikers captured a 600 gallon oil tank at the east end of the works at Munhall station. The stuff was set on fire and let into the river, but a strong wind blowing in the opposite direction saved the barges, a few yards below. Shots were fired from the boats and returned by the strikers. One man on the boat was seen to fall overboard, but his comrades being afraid to expose themselves to attempt to rescue, the man sank. The men are threatening to capture two other tanks and burn barges.

CANNONADING THE BARGES.
There was intense excitement this afternoon over a report that 400 deputies in charge of the sheriff had left Pittsburgh on two barges to join the Pinkerton people.

The cannons are bombarding the barges every few moments, each shot telling and carrying away pieces of the vessel. The Pinkertons hide and seldom return the fire. The steamer Little Bill, that brought the barges from the city, was fired on as it returned, but the crew all hid. The general expectation is that there will be more trouble.

THE PINKERTONS IN A TERRIBLE FIX.
4 p. m.—The Pinkerton men are huddling together in their barges and are shooting only when they see a striker coming too close to them. The men are keeping up a terrible bombardment on the boats. The two large cannons are being fired every minute, but owing to the position of the boats the men are unable to get a good sight on them. The boats are lying about 500 yards up the river from the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youngloughney R. R. bridge and the attacking party of the strikers are about the same distance farther up the river, behind large piles of iron and coal and the water tanks. The men are still using dynamite sticks, throwing them over the piles of coal and iron. Some explode in the water and do no damage, while others strike the boats and send pieces flying in the air. At every successful shot the men rend the air with wild cheers. Sharpshooters are stationed at various places and shoot every time a Pinkerton man looks out to see the position of the men. The men attacking the barges are served with lunches on the grounds, in order that they may remain to prevent the Pinkertons from getting away. The men in the boats have not put out the flag of truce since it was shot down the fourth time. The situation for them is very alarming.

At this writing there is not a sign of life around the barges, and what is transpiring in the boats is unknown. The situation may become so serious for the Pinkertons that they will be compelled to leave their barges and make a death struggle. If they do the loss of life will be appalling as both the strikers and the Pinkerton men have shown themselves to be game.

A FRIGHTFUL SITUATION.
At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the hose carriage was taken to the mill to connect with an oil tank and thus squirt oil on the boats and set them afire.

The men are also laying a natural gas pipe toward the boat. They want to send a strong stream of natural gas and light it with a torpedo.

The Pinkertons are huddled in the rear end of their barge terror stricken. A cannon ball has carried away part of the first barge.

SCENES IN HOMESTEAD
Hard to Describe—Thousands Witness the Battle—All Saloons Closed.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—Ex-President Weir, of the Amalgamated Association, arrived at the scene of the battle about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and at once went into consultation with the leaders at Amalgamated headquarters. Mr. Weir was accompanied by forty iron workers from Birmingham, Alabama. They came out to work, but to get an idea of the situation, and, if possible, render aid to the locked out Homesteaders.

During the afternoon fully 5,000 men walked into Homestead over the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad. They came from the South Side, Pittsburgh, and many of them were armed. In one delegation there were about 2,000 mill workers. They carried flags and proclaimed that they proposed to stand by the Homestead workers in defending the mill at any cost.

The scenes in Homestead to-day were hard to describe. All the streets were filled with men and women, particularly the narrow roads leading to the mill. Here were congregated thousands of men, women and children, many of the latter weeping and wailing. On the hill back of the works was a crowd of fully 3,000 people. From this eminence a view of the battle ground could be obtained without running the risk of being made a target of by those on the boat. The proclamation of the barges requiring all saloons to close was religiously obeyed, but it was impossible to keep many excited individuals from gathering in the vicinity of the works.

THAT AWFUL MORNING.
How the strikers were organized in Battle Array—Threats to Burn the Mill.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—The morning wore away until 10:30 o'clock. The men standing in the mill had entrenched themselves, and when the porter went through they had taken advantage of every roll, and every large beam had men behind it armed with guns and revolvers. One thousand men were lined in the rear in battle order,

momentarily expecting an assault from the Pinkerton's, who were made desperate by their position on the river bank. These men took no part in the fight save during the assaults. They loaded the guns of the 200 men who were nearest the barges and who kept up the skirmish line.

It was a thrilling sight to witness the regular army line move fearlessly to the river front, when the Little Bill came down. Not a man who had a gun hung back and many hundreds had only clubs, sledges, picks, etc., brought up the rear. They were shot at by 200 rifles and several wounded, a cannon ball shot by their own friends devastated their ranks but not one faltered. And when repulsed the Little Bill backed out into the river a hoarse yell of triumph and defiance went up from the men. None of these men were drunk—most of them had not tasted a drop of liquor. The saloons are closed. The men are determined and on every side as the day grows the expression is heard: "Before the mill runs non-union, it will have to be rebuilt."

The Death List.
HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—The list of killed and injured as near as can be ascertained at midnight, as follows:

Killed—Martin Foy, John Morris, Jules Markowsky, Joseph Supper, Henry Striegel, Peter Heiz, David Davis, Robert Foster, William Johnston, J. H. Klein, two unknown Hungarians, nine Pinkerton detectives. Their names have not been learned, as most of them were known by numbers.

Wounded—David Lester, detective, shot in the head and ankle sprained, not serious. Fred H. Hind, chief of detectives, shot in the leg. Russell Wells, detective, shot in the leg. J. G. Hoffman, detective, shot in the knee. George W. Rutter, Homestead steel worker, shot in the hip and dangerously wounded. Lawrence Laughlin, steel worker, high broken. John McCurry, watchman on the Little Bill, shot in groin, dangerously; Andrew Suter, Joseph Zeido, W. Wallace, Michael Murray, John Kane, Harry Hughes, an unknown man, Miles Laughlin, seriously; John Cain, Andrew Schuyler.

The imprisoned Pinkertons say that seven of their number were killed outright and eleven wounded. They believe several dead men were thrown off the Little Bill into the river.

THE SECOND BATTLE
Worse Than Reported—Captain Rogers Says the Strikers Acted in a Cowardly Manner.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—Four of the locked out workmen came down from Homestead this morning and reported the second battle more serious than reported. They stated that five Pinkerton men and a like number of the workmen were killed outright and that a number of others were seriously injured.

Among the alarming reports that have reached the city is one that the four men mentioned above came to the city to secure dynamite and nitro-glycerine for the purpose of blowing up the boats on which the detectives are housed. The report could not be confirmed, although the men admitted that they were going back to Homestead today. The story, however, is not credited, but it is given as one of the rumors.

The steamer Little Bill, that assisted in towing the barge to Homestead, arrived in the city shortly after noon. Captain Rogers was very indignant at the action of the strikers, which he termed as disgraceful and a blot on humanity. He said: "I never saw such a cowardly attack as those strikers made. They had a fortification of pig iron and the minute the boat arrived there they commenced firing and not a shot was fired by the Pinkerton men until three of their comrades were shot down like dogs."

EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURGH.
Business Almost Suspended—Cool Heads Outnumber the Hot Heads.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—The excitement in the city over the riot was intense. Hundreds of people gathered around the bulletin boards of the different newspapers and waited anxiously for the latest news. Every body was talking of the affair and the opinions were many and varied. Business was almost suspended and people were rushing through the streets from one bulletin to another. The whole topic of conversation in stores and workshops was about the strike and while there were no rabid expressions the excitement ran high.

In the lower end of Allegheny, where there are numerous mills, the excitement was at a white heat. The men in the mills said they were ready to go to Homestead when they get orders or a request from their fellow workmen there. The cooler headed men, however, outnumber the hot headed ones, and no trouble is expected from that quarter.

A TARDY SHERIFF
Who Locks the Stable Door After the Horse Is Gone.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—Adjutant Greenland sent the following telegram to Sheriff McCleary this afternoon:

"Your telegrams indicate that you have not made any attempt to execute the law to enforce order, and I must insist upon your calling upon the citizens for an adequate number of deputies."

On receipt of this telegram the sheriff immediately issued the following proclamation:

"All good citizens are hereby summoned to appear at the sheriff's office to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 o'clock a. m. with arms and subsistence to aid the sheriff in suppressing the riot now in progress at Homestead.

(Signed) "W. H. McCleary, Sheriff."

The issuance of the proclamation caused a good deal of comment on the streets, and the opinion was frequently advanced that the movement was a tardy one. It was claimed that the meeting should have been called early in the day, and the assertion was made that the calling of a meeting for to-morrow was very like locking the stable door after the horse was gone.

THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT
Of the Circumstances of the Trouble—The Guards Only Fired in Self-Defense.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—The Carnegie Steel Company (limited) this afternoon issued the following statement to the Associated Press: Our Homestead steel works were, on July 1, taken possession of by a mob, which was immediately thereafter organized by the local representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers, and all our mechanics, mill men and even foremen and superintendents of departments were forcibly denied admission thereto. We were also notified by a self-styled advisory committee that no fires would be permitted at the works lest the men become excited to further unlawful acts. This continued until yesterday, when we called upon the sheriff of Allegheny county for protection and assistance in regaining possession of our property.

The sheriff went to Homestead, and on his return sent deputies to the works and posted a proclamation ordering the men to disperse. His deputies were routed and his proclamation torn down. The sheriff then, through his chief deputy, attempted to take 300 of our watchmen who were sent to the works by boat last night. These men were met more than a mile below the works by an armed mob of amalgamated men, who followed along the river bank and fired rifles and revolvers at the boats. This shooting was continuous for twenty-five minutes before one shot was returned from the boats, which was not until the boats were tied up at our landing.

"On the arrival of the boats the mob tore down a large portion of the fence about the works and filled the bluff above the land, keeping up a continuous fire and wounding three of the watchmen. Then, and not until then, was the fire returned, resulting, we are advised, in some loss of life. The mob was so large as to prevent the landing of the guards who are at this time on the boats awaiting orders from the authorities. We are not taking any active part in the matter at present as we cannot interfere with the sheriff in the discharge of his duty, and are now awaiting his further action."

CARNEGIE'S ATTORNEY
Thinks the Company Acted Right Under the Circumstances.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—Knox & Reed are the lawyers for the Carnegie interests. Judge Reed was seen, but he declined to talk. Mr. Knox was loath to say anything, but he finally made this statement:

"In a time of great public excitement like the present a lawyer has no business to express an opinion on either side. I haven't the facts in the case and can't speak intelligently. A man has a right under the law to protect his property with firearms, if necessary. I don't know whether these Pinkerton men were sworn in or not. If they were not, then they had not any more authority than the average citizen. Nobody, however, can deny their right of self defense. From what I understand the firm had been threatened, and had been led to believe by the action of the men that its property was in danger. It sent other men there armed with rifles to protect the property. I think under the circumstances it had a right to do so."

"But were threats actually made? The workmen deny it."

"Well, I would not be sure about that, but I understand threats had been used that alarmed the firm. Certainly a man has a right to protect his own home with a rifle, or hire men to do it for him."

AMALGAMATED OFFICERS
Depressed by the Terrible Affair—The Carnegie Firm Acted Too Hastily.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—The officials of the Amalgamated Association were all very much depressed by the terrible tidings from Homestead. Secretary Madden said this afternoon:

"This is a bad business truly. The issue was clearly forced by the request of the Carnegie firm for deputies as if their presence was needed. I prefer not to prophesy in any way as to what may be the ultimate result of this wild work at Homestead, and will only add that the news is a great shock to us here."

THE PINKERTONS MUST GO.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Among the different labor organizations of this city, a bitter feeling prevails over the introduction of Pinkerton men at Homestead. From the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor the following card was issued this afternoon:

"Citizens, workmen, arouse! Indignation meeting at public building, on the open plaza, Broad and Filbert streets, Friday evening, June 8, 1892, at 8 o'clock, to denounce the Pinkerton-Carnegie outrages and murders at Homestead, Pa. Turn out in thousands."

Not Sworn as Deputies.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—The three hundred Pinkerton men taken to Homestead this morning to protect the mills of the Carnegie Steel Company were not sworn in as deputy sheriffs. They were accompanied from this city by Deputy Sheriff Gray, who was supposed to have sworn the detectives, but he denied doing this. He said that he had no authority himself to take such action and that Sheriff McCleary had not authorized him to do so.

Pattison to McCleary.
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6.—Governor Pattison telegraphed Sheriff McCleary at Pittsburgh this afternoon as follows:

"How many deputies have you sworn in and what measures have you taken to enforce order and protect property? The county authorities must exhaust every means to preserve the peace."

NOT FAMILIAR
With the Situation and Yet He Thinks He Knows What Caused It.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee arrived in this city to-night. In course of an interview regarding the Homestead riots, he said: "I read a few of the dispatches this evening, but am not thoroughly posted on the situation at the Carnegie works. It is a very unfortunate condition of affairs and greatly to be deplored. It demonstrates that a high protective tariff affords no protection to laboring men, and never betters his condition. I do not care to say more, as I am not familiar with the situation."

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.
Immediate Steps Taken to Investigate the Pinkerton System—An Unlawful Army That Should be Wiped Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The terrible scene of bloodshed at the Homestead mills was the principal topic of conversation to-day at the capitol. Congress had hardly gotten under way at noon, when extras were issued by the local papers and carefully read by the senators and members. Congressman Dairrell, of Pennsylvania, had a private dispatch from Pittsburgh stating that the loss of life reached fourteen up to about 11 o'clock, and this dispatch, together with the inflammatory news of the extras, made the Homestead battle the absorbing topic on every hand.

The members of the house having nothing to do at all to-day but to answer to roll calls on dilatory motions found the Homestead affair a profitable subject of speculation. It was natural that the matter should be viewed from a political aspect, and the resolution of investigation offered by Representative Caminetti, of California, in part voiced this political view. But on the whole,

the feeling of members of both parties was that the affair was entirely too serious for political purposes. Representative McCann, of Chicago, a member of the labor committee of the house, said that the incident itself, has its own lesson which the public could easily see, and that congressional investigation would merely serve to show that political capital was being made of a serious affair.

PINKERTON INVESTIGATION.
The first actual result of the agitation over the affair in Congress was the notice given by Colonel Oates, of the committee on judiciary, that on Friday morning next his special committee would begin an investigation into the Pinkerton detective system. The resolution on which this investigation was introduced months ago by Representative Watson, of Georgia, one of the most conservative and influential Farmers' Alliance members of the house. It made no headway, however, until the bloody results of summoning the Pinkertons to Homestead was resurrected into the subject. Colonel Oates notified Mr. Watson to make a statement of what was alleged against the Pinkerton system. To your correspondent, Mr. Watson said:

"I have held that a body of men such as the Pinkertons are using at Homestead amounts to an army and is in violation of the provisions of the federal constitution."

"For months, I have been trying to have congress take some steps to stop this infamous Pinkerton business. First I introduced a bill very sweeping in its provisions, which would have annihilated the Pinkerton agencies. Next I introduced a resolution to investigate the entire Pinkerton system. But the bill and resolution went to the committee on judiciary where they dragged along for months. The bill has never seen the light since the committee got hold of it, but the resolution was reported favorably after confining the scope of the investigation to the Pinkerton system as applied to interstate commerce. Even in this restricted form the investigation has hung fire and no step has been taken to hear witnesses until this awful occurrence at Homestead this morning."

"Within an hour of the time the news first reached the house, Colonel Oates came to me and said he would begin the investigation. It looked like looking the stable door after the horse was stolen. My idea is that Congress has the power to wipe out this entire Pinkerton system, notwithstanding the objection that we as federal legislators have no right to interfere with state constitutions. I hold that a body of Pinkerton men such as were at Homestead this morning is an army, and under the constitution no state shall keep troops or ships of war in time of peace."

"The right of maintaining troops is expressly reserved to the federal government."

The section referred to by Mr. Watson is found in article I, section 10: "No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreements or compact with another state, or with foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not permit of delay."

Mr. Watson continued: "An army may consist of 300 men or 3,000 men, and the Pinkerton force of 300 at the Homestead mills to-day is just as much an army as though it had been enrolled and had sworn allegiance to some ruler. The state of Illinois incorporates and authorizes the Pinkerton system, and we, as federal legislators, have a right to interfere and see that this authorization of armies in times of peace is brought to an end. No man has a right to raise or maintain a band of hired mercenaries who, under the guise of deputy sheriffs, can shoot down the citizens of the United States. It established the provision that disputes between capital and labor shall be settled by force. I will go and get my bravos, you will get your bravos, and we will fight it out. What need is there for our elaborate judiciary system if we are to return to the days of the feudal baron?"

Mr. Watson has asked Col. Oates to summon Master Workingman Powderly to give evidence of the operations of the Pinkertons at the extensive St. Louis strike, and also the names of prominent labor leaders who are familiar with the work of the Pinkertons during the New York Central strike.

RESOLUTIONS IN CONGRESS
Looking to an Inquiry into the Cause of the Homestead Trouble—Democrats Attempt to Make Party Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The conflict between the workmen at Carnegie's works at Homestead, Pa., and the Pinkerton detectives was called to the attention of the senate to-day. First by Mr. Gallinger, who offered a resolution for an investigation by the committee on education and labor; and afterwards by Mr. Peffer, who proposed the appointment of a select committee of three senators "of different political parties," to inquire into the existence and employment of Pinkerton detectives since their first appearance in the United States, how they are organized, for what purpose and by whom employed; and what legislation is necessary to prevent their illegal use and employment. Both resolutions were laid on the table without action and will be taken up to-morrow.

In the House.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The first official recognition in Congress of the troubles at the Homestead, Pa., mills, appeared to-day when Representative Caminetti, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate them. Preceding the resolution is a long preamble reciting in effect that the Republican party has contended that one of the main purposes of its tariff legislation was the protection of American labor and the increase of pay to wage earners in protected industries; that contrary thereto, industries protected by such legislation have in many instances, instead of increasing the pay of wage workers, actually materially reduced them; that the Homestead mills controlled by A. Carnegie and his associates, operating in an industry which has received the fostering care of legislation to such an extent as to typify it as an example of the results thereof from whatever standpoint it is viewed, has promulgated an order reducing wages of employees ranging to an extent, it is alleged, of from 20 to 80 per cent; that contrary to the position assumed by said party that the protection so afforded regulates the price of labor; it is stated by H. C. Frick, manager of said mills that "we made the scales to suit trade and mechanical conditions and gave no thought to the political cause or effect, nor the tariff;" that following this announcement the employees have refused to accept such reduction and a strike is at hand and it is asserted in the public prints that armed men, boats carrying guns; a stockade having

attached thereto pipes enabling hot water and steam to be turned on at a moment's notice; and surrounded with wires capable of being charged with electricity—all these supplemented with strong search lights, have been resorted to by said company to enable it to enforce its reduced scale of wages, thus inaugurating a condition of feudal despotism. The resolution thereupon calls for the appointment of a select committee of five members to investigate and report on the causes of this strike, the conditions producing the same and effect of such legislation on wages and labor. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

The house committee appointed to investigate the Pinkertons will hold its first meeting Friday.

The President has received frequent press bulletins during the day from Pittsburgh about the riot. He is seriously concerned at the grave turn which the situation has assumed.

THE WESTON LYCHING
The Talk of the Town—The Funeral of the Murdered Man Passes Over the Bridge on Which Hangs the Body of the Murderer.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WESTON, W. Va., July 6.—The lynching that took place here at an early hour this morning has been the talk of the town all day. The feeling generally is that Jones received his just dues, but not in the right way, the better class being opposed to the lynch law. It is the first hanging that ever took place in the county, and under the circumstances has caused no end of excitement. The body of Jones was not taken down until 9 o'clock. Daylight found hundreds of people lining the river banks eager to get a glimpse of the murderer and convince themselves that it was true that such an occurrence could have taken place.

At seven the funeral of Tierney started to his last resting place. On their journey they had to cross the bridge under which hung the lifeless body of the murderer. A photographer present obtained a good view of the procession moving over the bridge.

The coroner's jury found a verdict that "Jones came to his death by hanging at the hands of unknown parties." His body was at once turned over to his relatives and will be buried to-morrow.

CAMPBELL'S SUCCESSOR
Not Yet Chosen—Various Persons Suggested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—There was an important political conference at the White House this morning at 10 o'clock, at which were present the President, Secretary Elkins, Mr. W. J. Campbell, chairman of the Republican national committee, Commissioner Carter and ex-Senator Spooner. The selection of a successor to Mr. Campbell as chairman of the national committee and the selection of the executive or campaign committee were the main subjects of discussion. The conference lasted until 11:30, and at its conclusion Mr. Campbell said that nothing had been settled with regard to the two questions under consideration. Senator Allison, of Rhode Island, is mentioned this afternoon as likely to be selected as chairman of the Republican national committee, vice Mr. Campbell, declined, and Senator McMillan, of Michigan, was also spoken of.

Weather Forecast for To-day.
For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, mostly windy.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.
As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 64 3 p. m. 71
9 a. m. 62 7 p. m. 70
12 m. 61 10 p. m. 68
Weather—Fair.

CURE FOR CROUP.—Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions. It is the best remedy for all sudden attacks of colds, pain and inflammation, and injuries.

Wonderful Gains.
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